

=> d his nofile

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 10:05:36 ON 17 OCT 2011)

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 10:06:40 ON 17 OCT 2011

L1 STRUCTURE UPLOADED
D L1
L2 STRUCTURE UPLOADED
D L2
L3 0 SEA SSS SAM L1
L4 0 SEA SSS SAM L2
L5 0 SEA SSS FUL L1
L6 0 SEA SSS FUL L2

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 10:08:23 ON 17 OCT 2011

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 10:13:55 ON 17 OCT 2011

L7 STRUCTURE UPLOADED
D L7
L8 STRUCTURE UPLOADED
D L8
L9 50 SEA SSS SAM L7
L10 50 SEA SSS SAM L8
L11 2054964 SEA SSS FUL L7
L12 15427 SEA SSS FUL L8

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 10:16:44 ON 17 OCT 2011

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 10:27:48 ON 17 OCT 2011

L13 STRUCTURE UPLOADED
L14 STRUCTURE UPLOADED
L15 2531729 SEA SSS FUL L13
L16 38693 SEA SSS FUL L14

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 10:28:59 ON 17 OCT 2011

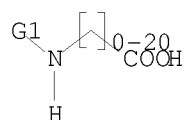
L17 68316 SEA SPE=ON ABB=ON PLU=ON L16
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SET DETAIL OFF
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SET LINE LOGIN
SET DETAIL LOGIN
L18 424 SEA SPE=ON ABB=ON PLU=ON L17 AND (HYPOCHLORITE OR "HYPOHALIT
ES")
L19 19 SEA SPE=ON ABB=ON PLU=ON (L17(P)AMMONIUM) AND (HYPOCHLORITE
OR "HYPOHALITES")
D IBIB ABS HITSTR 11-19
D IBIB ABS HITSTR 1-10

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 10:38:19 ON 17 OCT 2011

=> d 113

L13 HAS NO ANSWERS

L13 STR



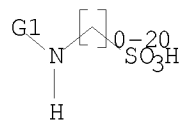
G1:C,H

Structure attributes must be viewed using STN Express query preparation.

=> d 114

L14 HAS NO ANSWERS

L14 STR



G1:C,H

Structure attributes must be viewed using STN Express query preparation.

L19 ANSWER 1 OF 19 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2011 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2011:814047 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 155:145744
TITLE: Synergistic mono- and dihaloamine biocide and process
for controlling growth of microorganisms in aqueous
systems
INVENTOR(S): Mayer, Michael J.; Singleton, Freddie L.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Hercules Inc., USA
SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 8pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S.
Ser. No. 509,158.
CODEN: USXXCO
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 3
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 20110159117	A1	20110630	US 2010-911463	20101025
US 7820060	B2	20101026	US 2006-509158	20060824
US 20070045199	A1	20070301		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2005-711508P P 20050826
US 2006-509158 A2 20060824

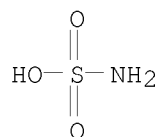
ASSIGNMENT HISTORY FOR US PATENT AVAILABLE IN LSUS DISPLAY FORMAT

AB Synergistic mixts. of haloamines and their use to control the growth of
microorganisms in aqueous systems are disclosed. The method of using the
synergistic mixts. entails adding an effective amount of a monohaloamine and
an effective amount of a dihaloamine to an aqueous system. The ratio of
monohaloamine to dihaloamine is selected to result in a synergistic
biocidal effect. Results of exemplary tests indicate monochloramine (MCA)
and dichloramine (DCA) are synergistic at pH 5, 8 and 9, and that the
synergism exists at a range of ratios of MCA:DCA, resp.

IT 7773-06-0, Ammonium sulfamate
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(synergistic mono- and dihaloamine biocide and process for controlling
growth of microorganisms in aqueous systems)

RN 7773-06-0 CAPLUS

CN Sulfamic acid, ammonium salt (1:1) (CA INDEX NAME)



L19 ANSWER 2 OF 19 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2011 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2010:1333949 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 153:499185
TITLE: Synergistic haloamine mixture biocides for controlling
microorganism growth in aqueous systems
INVENTOR(S): Mayer, Michael J.; Singleton, Freddie L.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Hercules Inc., USA
SOURCE: U.S., 16pp.; Chemical Indexing Equivalent to
146:245860 (WO)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 3
 PATENT INFORMATION:

CODEN: USXXAM

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 7820060	B2	20101026	US 2006-509158	20060824
US 20070045199	A1	20070301		
AU 2006282973	A1	20070301	AU 2006-282973	20060824
CA 2620291	A1	20070301	CA 2006-2620291	20060824
WO 2007025087	A2	20070301	WO 2006-US33155	20060824
WO 2007025087	A3	20070607		
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HN, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KN, KP, KR, KZ, LA, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, LY, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MY, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RS, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SV, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG, BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AP, EA, EP, OA				
EP 1928246	A2	20080611	EP 2006-802295	20060824
R: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LI, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR				
NZ 566194	A	20110429	NZ 2006-566194	20060824
BR 2006015388	A2	20110517	BR 2006-15388	20060824
MX 2008002619	A	20080409	MX 2008-2619	20080225
KR 2008042142	A	20080514	KR 2008-7007193	20080325
NO 2008001478	A	20080520	NO 2008-1478	20080326
ZA 2008002688	A	20091028	ZA 2008-2688	20080326
CN 101296621	A	20081029	CN 2006-80039871	20080425
US 20110159117	A1	20110630	US 2010-911463	20101025
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:				
			US 2005-711508P	P 20050826
			US 2006-509158	A 20060824
			WO 2006-US33155	W 20060824

ASSIGNMENT HISTORY FOR US PATENT AVAILABLE IN LSUS DISPLAY FORMAT

AB Synergistic mixts. of haloamines and their use to control the growth of microorganisms in aqueous systems are disclosed. By one embodiment, an amine or ammonium source is reacted with an halogen-containing oxidant to produce a monohaloamine. The pH of the monohaloamine is adjusted to achieve the desired ratio of monohaloamines to dihaloamines, to result in a synergistic biocidal effect.

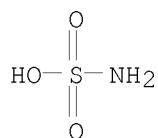
IT 7773-06-0, Ammonium sulfamate

RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(source for in-situ preparation of synergistic haloamine biocides)

RN 7773-06-0 CAPLUS

CN Sulfamic acid, ammonium salt (1:1) (CA INDEX NAME)



● NH₃

REFERENCE COUNT: 30 THERE ARE 30 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L19 ANSWER 3 OF 19 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2011 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2010:1041205 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 153:279253
 TITLE: Antifouling, antimicrobial composition of polymer(s), ammonium salt(s) and a chlorine source
 INVENTOR(S): Ramesh, Manian; Doucette, Cathy C.; Cooper, Andrew J.
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Nalco Company, USA
 SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 20pp.
 CODEN: PIXXD2
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 4
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2010093847	A1	20100819	WO 2010-US23983	20100212
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AO, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BH, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CL, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DO, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, GT, HN, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KN, KP, KR, KZ, LA, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LY, MA, MD, ME, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MY, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PE, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RS, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, ST, SV, SY, TH, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, ZA, ZM, ZW RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, MK, MT, NL, NO, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, SM, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG, BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
US 20090214672	A1	20090827	US 2009-371162	20090213
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2009-371162	A 20090213
			US 2006-617318	A2 20061228

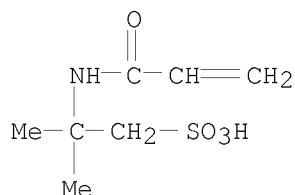
ASSIGNMENT HISTORY FOR US PATENT AVAILABLE IN LSUS DISPLAY FORMAT

AB An antimicrobial composition of polymer(s), ammonium salt(s) and a chlorine source is described. The compns. are prepared by mixing a polymer-ammonium salt formulation comprising one or more polymers and one or more ammonium salts with alkali and a chlorine source in a molar ratio of chlorine (as Cl₂) to ammonium ion of about 1:10 to about 10:1 and methods of using the composition to control biofouling of aqueous systems.

IT 15214-89-8D, 2-Acrylamido-2-methylpropanesulfonic acid, copolymers
 RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
 (antifouling antimicrobial composition of polymer(s), ammonium salt(s) and chlorine source)

RN 15214-89-8 CAPLUS

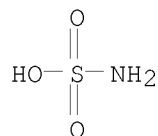
CN 1-Propanesulfonic acid, 2-methyl-2-[(1-oxo-2-propen-1-yl)amino]- (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT: 1 THERE ARE 1 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L19 ANSWER 4 OF 19 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2011 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2009:1326697 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 151:513677
 TITLE: Cooling means for making rooms low humidity
 INVENTOR(S): Ito, Toshio; Ito, Kaori; Ito, Dabi
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Immunovax Japan Y. K., Japan
 SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 7pp.
 CODEN: JKXXAF
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: Japanese
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2009250013	A	20091029	JP 2008-117831	20080402
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 2008-117831	20080402
AB The invention provides room cooling apparatus which can make room at low humidity without using petroleum energy and without emitting CO2. Fibrous materials impregnated with deliquescent materials are used as walls for rooms.				
IT 7773-06-0, Ammonium sulfamate				
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses) (cooling means for making rooms low humidity by using deliquescent material-impregnated fibrous material as walls)				
RN 7773-06-0 CAPLUS				
CN Sulfamic acid, ammonium salt (1:1) (CA INDEX NAME)				



L19 ANSWER 5 OF 19 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2011 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2009:1048627 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 151:281638
 TITLE: Antifouling, antimicrobial composition of polymer(s), ammonium salt(s) and a chlorine source
 INVENTOR(S): Ramesh, Manian; Doucette, Cathy C.; Cooper, Andrew J.

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Nalco Co., USA
 SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 8 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 617,318.
 CODEN: USXXCO
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 4
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 20090214672	A1	20090827	US 2009-371162	20090213
US 20080160104	A1	20080703	US 2006-617318	20061228
AR 75567	A1	20110420	AR 2010-100348	20100209
WO 2010093847	A1	20100819	WO 2010-US23983	20100212

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AO, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BH, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CL, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DO, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, GT, HN, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KN, KP, KR, KZ, LA, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LY, MA, MD, ME, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MY, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PE, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RS, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, ST, SV, SY, TH, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, ZA, ZM, ZW
 RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, MK, MT, NL, NO, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, SM, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG, BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2006-617318 A2 20061228
 US 2009-371162 A 20090213

ASSIGNMENT HISTORY FOR US PATENT AVAILABLE IN LSUS DISPLAY FORMAT

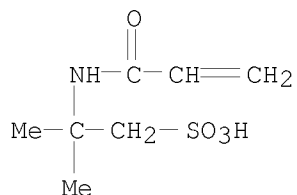
AB An antimicrobial composition of polymer(s), ammonium salt(s) and a chlorine source is described. The compns. is prepared by mixing a polymer-ammonium salt formulation comprising one or more polymers and one or more ammonium salts with alkali and a chlorine source in a molar ratio of chlorine (as Cl₂) to ammonium ion of about 1:10 to about 10:1 and methods of using the composition to control biofouling of aqueous systems.

IT 15214-89-8D, 2-Acrylamido-2-methylpropanesulfonic acid, copolymers

RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
 (antifouling antimicrobial composition of polymer(s), ammonium salt(s) and chlorine source)

RN 15214-89-8 CAPLUS

CN 1-Propanesulfonic acid, 2-methyl-2-[(1-oxo-2-propen-1-yl)amino]- (CA INDEX NAME)



L19 ANSWER 6 OF 19 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2011 ACS on STN

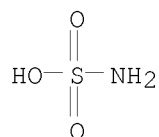
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2009:852413 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 151:155596

TITLE: Disinfection of water in aqueous system such as cooling water system or cold/warm water system

INVENTOR(S): Inoue, Hiroaki; Ishima, Tomoo
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Aquas Corp., Japan
 SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 7pp.
 CODEN: JKXXAF
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: Japanese
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2009154113	A	20090716	JP 2007-336079	20071227
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 2007-336079	20071227
AB The disinfection system suitable for cooling water or cold/warm water systems utilizes poly[oxyethylene(dimethyliminio)ethylene(dimethyliminio)ethylene dichloride] and hypohalites stabilized with sulfamates as disinfectants. The disinfectants show long-lasting sterilization effects and durably suppress slime generation.				
IT 13845-18-6, Sodium sulfamate				
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)				
(hypohalites stabilized with, disinfectants; water disinfection using quaternary ammonium polymers and hypohalites stabilized with sulfamates)				
RN 13845-18-6 CAPLUS				
CN Sulfamic acid, sodium salt (1:1) (CA INDEX NAME)				



● Na

L19 ANSWER 7 OF 19 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2011 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2007:364445 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 146:487184
 TITLE: N-Chlorotaurine and ammonium chloride: An antiseptic preparation with strong bactericidal activity
 AUTHOR(S): Gottardi, Waldemar; Arnitz, Roland; Nagl, Markus
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Hygiene, Microbiology and Social Medicine, Division of Hygiene and Medical Microbiology, Innsbruck Medical University, Innsbruck, A-6020, Austria
 SOURCE: International Journal of Pharmaceutics (2007), 335(1-2), 32-40
 CODEN: IJPHDE; ISSN: 0378-5173
 PUBLISHER: Elsevier Ltd.
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
 LANGUAGE: English
 AB The bactericidal activity of the endogenous antiseptic N-chlorotaurine (NCT) is significantly enhanced in the presence of ammonium chloride which induces the formation of monochloramine (NH₂Cl) whose strong bactericidal activity is well known. In this study the properties of NCT plus ammonium chloride have been investigated. The reaction of active chlorine compds.

like chloramine-T (N-chlorotoluene-sulfonamide sodium), chloroisocyanuric acid derivs., hypochlorites (NaOCl, CaOCl₂) with ammonium chloride did not stop at the stage of monochloramine, and the pungent smelling byproducts di- and trichloramine, NHC₁₂ and NC₁₃, were also formed. This was not the case with NCT where only monochloramine was generated. The equilibrium constant of the reaction of NCT with ammonium was found to be $K_{NXCT/NH_4} = \frac{[NH_2Cl][\tau]}{[NCT][NH_4^+]} = (5.8 \pm 1.2) \times 10^{-3}$, which allows to estimate the equilibrium concentration of

monochloramine in aqueous

solns. of NCT and ammonium chloride. At concns. each ranging between 0.01% and 1.0% it comes to $[NH_2Cl] = 3.5\text{--}254$ ppm. As an unexpected result the monochloramine containing formulation turned out to be most stable in plain water without buffer additives. Quant. killing assays revealed complete inactivation of 10⁶ to 10⁷ CFU/mL of seven bacterial strains by 0.1% NCT plus 0.1% ammonium chloride within 5 min, while with plain 0.1% NCT an incubation time of 2-4 h was needed to achieve the same effect. The highly significant increase of bactericidal activity (200-300-fold) could be assigned to the presence of monochloramine which could be isolated by vacuum distillation. Aqueous solns. of NCT and ammonium chloride

provide

a highly effective and well tolerable antiseptic preparation appropriate to a treatment cycle of at least 1 mo if stored in the refrigerator.

IT 144557-26-6, N-Chlorotaurine sodium

RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PAC (Pharmacological activity); PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(N-Chlorotaurine and ammonium chloride as antiseptic preparation with strong bactericidal activity)

RN 144557-26-6 CAPLUS

CN Ethanesulfonic acid, 2-(chloroamino)-, sodium salt (1:1) (CA INDEX NAME)

ClNH-CH₂-CH₂-SO₃H

● Na

OS.CITING REF COUNT: 8 THERE ARE 8 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD (8 CITINGS)
REFERENCE COUNT: 25 THERE ARE 25 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L19 ANSWER 8 OF 19 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2011 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2007:228022 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 146:245860

TITLE: synergistic haloamine mixture biocides for controlling microorganism growth in aqueous systems

INVENTOR(S): Mayer, Michael J.; Singleton, Freddie L.

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Hercules Incorporated, USA

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 39pp.; Chemical Indexing Equivalent to 153:499185 (US)

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 3

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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WO 2007025087	A2	20070301	WO 2006-US33155	20060824
WO 2007025087	A3	20070607		
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RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG, BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AP, EA, EP, OA				
AU 2006282973	A1	20070301	AU 2006-282973	20060824
CA 2620291	A1	20070301	CA 2006-2620291	20060824
EP 1928246	A2	20080611	EP 2006-802295	20060824
R: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LI, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR				
US 7820060	B2	20101026	US 2006-509158	20060824
US 20070045199	A1	20070301		
NZ 566194	A	20110429	NZ 2006-566194	20060824
BR 2006015388	A2	20110517	BR 2006-15388	20060824
MX 2008002619	A	20080409	MX 2008-2619	20080225
KR 2008042142	A	20080514	KR 2008-7007193	20080325
NO 2008001478	A	20080520	NO 2008-1478	20080326
CN 101296621	A	20081029	CN 2006-80039871	20080425
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2005-711508P	P 20050826
			US 2006-509158	A 20060824
			WO 2006-US33155	W 20060824

ASSIGNMENT HISTORY FOR US PATENT AVAILABLE IN LSUS DISPLAY FORMAT

AB Synergistic mixts. of haloamines and their use to control the growth of microorganisms in aqueous systems are disclosed. By one embodiment, an amine or ammonium source is reacted with an halogen-containing oxidant to produce a monohaloamine. The pH of the monohaloamine is adjusted to achieve the desired ratio of monohaloamines to dihaloamines, to result in a synergistic biocidal effect.

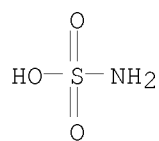
IT 7773-06-0, Ammonium sulfamate

RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(source for in-situ preparation of synergistic haloamine biocides)

RN 7773-06-0 CAPLUS

CN Sulfamic acid, ammonium salt (1:1) (CA INDEX NAME)



● NH₃

L19 ANSWER 9 OF 19 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2011 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:681648 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 145:97989

TITLE: Biocides for controlling microbial and biofilm growth

INVENTOR(S): Barak, Ayala
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): A.Y. Laboratories Ltd., Israel
 SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 35 pp.
 CODEN: USXXCO
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 20060154978	A1	20060713	US 2005-56405	20050214
US 7837883	B2	20101123		
WO 2005067380	A2	20050728	WO 2005-IL39	20050112
WO 2005067380	A3	20071108		
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW, SM RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG, AP, EA, EP, OA				
ZA 2006006642	A	20100224	ZA 2006-6642	20050112
US 20100183746	A1	20100722	US 2010-731917	20100325
US 20100310676	A1	20101209	US 2010-860802	20100820
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:				
			US 2004-536811P	P 20040114
			US 2004-536851P	P 20040114
			US 2004-536852P	P 20040114
			US 2004-536853P	P 20040114
			WO 2005-IL39	A2 20050112
			US 2005-56405	A1 20050214

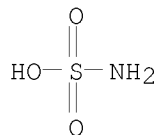
ASSIGNMENT HISTORY FOR US PATENT AVAILABLE IN LSUS DISPLAY FORMAT

AB There are provided methods for controlling microbial or biofilm growth, comprising mixing a hypochlorite oxidant and at least one nitrogen-containing compound or salt, such as ammonium carbamate. Apparatus for practicing the methods are also provided.

IT 7773-06-0, Ammonium sulfamate
 RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (biocides for controlling microbial and biofilm growth containing)

RN 7773-06-0 CAPLUS

CN Sulfamic acid, ammonium salt (1:1) (CA INDEX NAME)



● NH₃

L19 ANSWER 10 OF 19 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2011 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:673002 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 143:148208
TITLE: Biocides from mixing hypochlorite oxidant and
nitrogen compound and apparatus for their application
INVENTOR(S): Barak, Ayala
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): A.Y. Laboratories Ltd., Israel
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 80 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2005067380	A2	20050728	WO 2005-IL39	20050112
WO 2005067380	A3	20071108		
W:	AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW,			SM
RW:	BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG, AP, EA, EP, OA			
AU 2005204492	A1	20050728	AU 2005-204492	20050112
AU 2005204492	B2	20091105		
CA 2553323	A1	20050728	CA 2005-2553323	20050112
EP 1711057	A2	20061018	EP 2005-703082	20050112
R:	AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, PL, SK, BA, HR, IS, YU			
JP 2007526244	T	20070913	JP 2006-548579	20050112
JP 4705044	B2	20110622		
CN 101151219	A	20080326	CN 2005-80008116	20050112
CN 101151219	B	20110831		
NZ 548967	A	20090828	NZ 2005-548967	20050112
ZA 2006006642	A	20100224	ZA 2006-6642	20050112
US 20060154978	A1	20060713	US 2005-56405	20050214
US 7837883	B2	20101123		
US 20070259938	A1	20071108	US 2007-586349	20070410
US 20100183746	A1	20100722	US 2010-731917	20100325
US 20100310676	A1	20101209	US 2010-860802	20100820
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2004-536811P	P 20040114
			US 2004-536851P	P 20040114
			US 2004-536852P	P 20040114
			US 2004-536853P	P 20040114
			WO 2005-IL39	W 20050112
			US 2005-56405	A1 20050214

ASSIGNMENT HISTORY FOR US PATENT AVAILABLE IN LSUS DISPLAY FORMAT

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 143:148208

AB Methods for controlling microbial or biofilm growth comprise mixing a hypochlorite oxidant and at least one nitrogen-containing compound or salt thereof to form a biocide, and applying the biocide with an apparatus provided. The biocide may be formed by mixing a salt of the formula $Yx-[NH_2R_3R_4]+x$, where Yx^- is a basic form of an acid Y that contains, e.g., an amide moiety or a sulfimide moiety and $[NH_2R_3R_4]+x$ is an acidic form of a base

wherein R3 and R4 = independently H or C1-8 alkyl or R3 and R4, together with the N atom, form an optionally substituted heterocyclic ring. The medium to which the biocide is applied may be pulp and paper factory process water, cooling tower water, wastewater, reclaimed wastewater, clay slurries, starch slurries, sludge, soil, colloidal suspensions, irrigation water, and liqs. having a high reducing capacity.

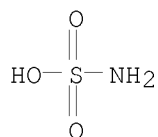
IT 7773-06-0, Ammonium sulfamate

RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(controlling microbial or biofilm growth by mixing hypochlorite and nitrogen compound and apparatus for applying biocides to media)

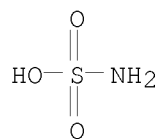
RN 7773-06-0 CAPLUS

CN Sulfamic acid, ammonium salt (1:1) (CA INDEX NAME)



L19 ANSWER 11 OF 19 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2011 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:182588 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 142:266211
 TITLE: Method of controlling microbial fouling in aqueous system
 INVENTOR(S): Shim, Sang-Hea; Kim, Chung-Soo
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Acculab Co., Ltd., S. Korea
 SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 37 pp.
 CODEN: PIXXD2
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2005019117	A1	20050303	WO 2004-US26044	20040811
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
KR 2005015910	A	20050221	KR 2003-56571	20030814
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			KR 2003-56571	A 20030814
AB	Disclosed is a method of controlling microbial fouling in an aqueous system of pH 6.5 to 9.5, which is capable of effectively inhibiting slime attachment to a submerged surface simultaneously with killing microorganisms by adding to the aqueous system predetd. amts. of a chlorine biocide, a sulfamate ion source and a water-soluble bromide ion source.			
IT	7773-06-0, Ammonium sulfamate RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); USES (Uses) (method of controlling microbial fouling in aqueous system)			
RN	7773-06-0 CAPLUS			
CN	Sulfamic acid, ammonium salt (1:1) (CA INDEX NAME)			



REFERENCE COUNT: 5 THERE ARE 5 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L19 ANSWER 12 OF 19 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2011 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:736859 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:272891
 TITLE: Preparation of
 3-hydroxy-2-imino-1(2H)-pyridinesulfonic acid from

INVENTOR(S): furfural
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Mitsui, Yasutaka
 SOURCE: Koei Chemical Co., Ltd., Japan
 Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 4 pp.
 CODEN: JKXXAF
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: Japanese
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2001278862	A	20011010	JP 2000-89785	20000328
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 2000-89785	20000328

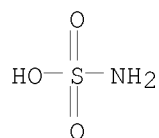
OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 135:272891

AB 3-Hydroxy-2-imino-1(2H)-pyridinesulfonic acid (I) is prepared by oxidation of 1 mol furfural and subsequent treatment with 3.5-6 mol sulfamic acid or its salt at pH 1.05-1.70. Thus, furfural was oxidized by NaBrO₃ at -6° to -4° in aqueous HCl and treated with aqueous ammonium sulfamate to give 53.4% I.H₂O.

IT 7773-06-0, Ammonium sulfamate
 RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
 (preparation of 3-hydroxy-2-imino-1(2H)-pyridinesulfonic acid from furfural)

RN 7773-06-0 CAPLUS

CN Sulfamic acid, ammonium salt (1:1) (CA INDEX NAME)



● NH₃

L19 ANSWER 13 OF 19 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2011 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:182331 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 126:258880

ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 126:49964h,49965a

TITLE: Effect of polaprezinc on development of mucosal lesions and changes in transmucosal potential difference (PD) induced by monochloramine in rat stomachs

AUTHOR(S): Nishiwaki, Hidekazu; Kitamura, Motohiro; Kato, Shinichi; Takeuchi, Koji

CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Pharmacol. Experimental Therapeutics, Kyoto Pharmaceutical Univ., Kyoto, 607, Japan

SOURCE: Therapeutic Research (1997), 18(2), 615-622

CODEN: THREEL; ISSN: 0289-8020

PUBLISHER: Raifu Saiensu Shuppan K.K.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: Japanese

AB The effects of polaprezinc on the mucosal ulcerogenic and PD responses induced by ammonia (NH₄OH) and monochloramine (NH₂Cl) in rat stomachs were determined. Oral administration of NH₄OH at 1800 mM produced severe hemorrhagic lesions in the stomach but had no effect at 120 mM in unanesthetized rats. When NH₄OH at 120 mM was administered together with the same concentration of

sodium hypochlorite (NaClO) to generate NH₂Cl, severe damage was provoked in the stomach. Polaprezinc (10.apprx.60 mg/kg) given p.o. showed a dose-dependent inhibition against gastric lesions induced by both NH₄OH and NH₂Cl, and the effect was significant at 30 mg/kg or greater in either case. Mucosal protective effect of polaprezinc was similarly observed against gastric lesions induced by 120 mM NH₄OH under ischemic conditions induced by bleeding (10 mL/kg) in urethane anesthetized rats. These lesions induced by NH₄OH plus ischemia were completely inhibited by prior i.g. application of taurine (125 mg/kg). On the other hand, both NH₄OH (600 mM) and NH₂Cl (20 mM) caused a marked reduction of PD after i.g. application for 10 min, and after removal of the irritant the reduced PD was slightly recovered in case of NH₄OH. Prior application of polaprezinc dose-dependently prevented the reduced PD response to both NH₄OH and NH₂Cl and tended to promote the PD recovery only after application of NH₄OH. Intragastric application of NH₄OH (120 mM) under ischemic conditions similarly caused a marked PD reduction, and this PD response was significantly prevented by either taurine or polaprezinc. These results suggest that (1) both exogenous and endogenous NH₂Cl damages the rat gastric mucosa, (2) polaprezinc protects the stomach against injury caused by NH₂Cl as well as NH₄OH, and (3) this agent may also have beneficial influences on the mucosal restitution process. The mechanisms underlying these actions of polaprezinc remain unknown.

IT 107-35-7, Taurine
 RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
 (polaprezinc or taurine effect on development of mucosal lesions and changes in transmucosal p.d. induced by monochloramine or ammonium hydroxide in rat stomach)
 RN 107-35-7 CAPLUS
 CN Ethanesulfonic acid, 2-amino- (CA INDEX NAME)

H₂N-CH₂-CH₂-SO₃H

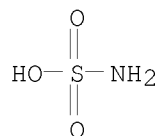
L19 ANSWER 14 OF 19 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2011 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1990:83178 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 112:83178
 ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 112:14095a,14098a
 TITLE: Reportable quantity adjustments; delisting of ammonium thiosulfate
 CORPORATE SOURCE: United States Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC, 20460, USA
 SOURCE: Federal Register (1989), 54(155), 33426-84, 14 Aug 1989
 CODEN: FEREC; ISSN: 0097-6326
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
 LANGUAGE: English

AB Under the Federal Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act, the EPA is promulgating final reportable quantities (RQ) for 258 hazardous substances and hazardous waste streams. NH₄ thiosulfate is removed from the list of hazardous substances since the median lethal concentration is well above 500 mg/L for aquatic toxicity. Also included in

this final rule is replacement of the registered trademark Gelthane with the generic name difocal, as several companies manufacture this substance.

IT 7773-06-0, Ammonium sulfamate
 RL: POL (Pollutant); OCCU (Occurrence)
 (environmental pollution from release of, reportable quantity for, in USA)

RN 7773-06-0 CAPLUS
CN Sulfamic acid, ammonium salt (1:1) (CA INDEX NAME)



● NH₃

L19 ANSWER 15 OF 19 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2011 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1989:97592 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 110:97592
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 110:16109a,16112a
TITLE: Color-safe peroxide bleach compositions
INVENTOR(S): Sugawara, Hiroshi; Toma, Yoji; Yokoi, Kenji
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Lion Corp., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 8 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

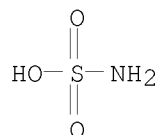
PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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JP 63161088	A	19880704	JP 1986-310566	19861224
JP 07081159	B	19950830		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1986-310566 19861224

AB The H₂O₂ (or precursor)-based bleaches working effectively at low temperature contain sulfonic acid and/or water-soluble salt and hypohalo acid and/or water-soluble salt as activators. A solution of 20 g each of tablets from Na percarbonate 35.5, Na dodecylbenzenesulfonate 2.0, and Na₂CO₃ to 100% and tablets from Na sulfamate 40.0, Ca hypochlorite 24.5, Na C18 α-olefinsulfonate 0.5, and Na₂SO₄ to 100% in 2 L water showed color-safe bleaching at 5° as well as at 20°.

IT 7773-06-0, Ammonium sulfamate
RL: CAT (Catalyst use); USES (Uses)
(activators, for color-safe peroxide bleaches)

RN 7773-06-0 CAPLUS
CN Sulfamic acid, ammonium salt (1:1) (CA INDEX NAME)



● NH₃

OS.CITING REF COUNT: 1 THERE ARE 1 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD

(1 CITINGS)

L19 ANSWER 16 OF 19 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2011 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1988:572349 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 109:172349

ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 109:28573a,28576a

TITLE: Utility of nitrogen compounds as inhibitors of pulp degradation in hypochlorite stage of bleaching

AUTHOR(S): Rao, Venkoba; Murthy, N. V. S. R.; Annam, Raju P. V.; Maheshwari, H. K.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Andhra Pradesh Paper Mills Ltd., Rajahmundry, India

SOURCE: IPPTA (1988), 25(1), 10-14

CODEN: IPPTDO; ISSN: 0379-5462

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB Nitrogenous compds. are helpful to a certain extent in decreasing cellulose degradation when they are used in small quantities (0.1-0.2%) in the hypochlorite stage of CEH bleaching of bamboo-mixed tropical hardwood pulp. The degree of effectiveness depends upon the nature of the N compound and the pulps. Among urea, ammonium chloride, ammonium sulfamate, and melamine, ammonium sulfamate gives better results, comparable to those of sulfamic acid. This indicates that the sulfamic acid functional group is more active in controlling the cellulose degradation without hindering the brightness development. To retain the benefits achieved in Hypo-I stage, the additives should be added along with the normal caustic buffer in Hypo-II stage in a CEHH sequence bleaching.

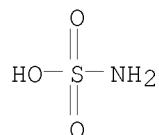
IT 7773-06-0, Ammonium sulfamate

RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)

(degradation inhibitors, in hypochlorite bleaching of cellulose pulp)

RN 7773-06-0 CAPLUS

CN Sulfamic acid, ammonium salt (1:1) (CA INDEX NAME)



L19 ANSWER 17 OF 19 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2011 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1973:455121 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 79:55121

ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 79:8895a,8898a

TITLE: Selected problems of pulp bleaching

AUTHOR(S): Baczynska, Krystyna; Rutkowski, Jan

CORPORATE SOURCE: Inst. Cellul. Pap., Lodz, Pol.

SOURCE: Zellstoff und Papier (Leipzig) (1973), 22(5), 131-9

CODEN: ZLPAAL; ISSN: 0044-3867

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: German

AB In the bleaching of birch, pine, and poplar sulfate pulps, decreased waste water pollution, prevention of carbohydrate depolymn., and prevention of the secondary yellowing occurring during hypochlorite bleaching were achieved by raising the temperature, decreasing the alkalinity, using chlorine

dioxide [10049-04-4] in the bleaching process, and adding an inhibitor, e.g. amidosulfonic acid [5329-14-6], ammonium sulfate [7783-20-2], urea [57-13-6], or Sapogen T [97-80-3]. Optimum bleaching of the pulps in acid medium in a 2nd stage was accomplished by the use of hydrogen peroxide [7722-84-1], with cellulose [9004-34-6] depolymn. prevented by the addition of magnesium carbonate [546-93-0] or magnesium oxide [1309-48-4]. A significant decrease in pulp viscosity in the acid stage bleaching process occurred when the pulp was pretreated with sulfur dioxide [7446-09-5].

L19 ANSWER 18 OF 19 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2011 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1966:105644 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 64:105644

ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 64:19968d-e

TITLE: Effect of ammonium sulfamate in pulp bleaching

AUTHOR(S): Tokunaga, Shigeo; Kitahori, Tojiro; Hayashi, Yoshihiko

CORPORATE SOURCE: Kanzaki Paper Mfg. Co. Ltd., Amagasaki, Japan

SOURCE: Kami Pa Gikyoshi (1966), 20(4), 202-6

CODEN: KAGIAU; ISSN: 0022-815X

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: Japanese

AB Addition of 5% (based on active Cl in NaClO) of NH₄OSO₂NH₂ to the NaClO stage, in a 3-stage bleaching system (Cl₂-NaOH-NaClO) of sulfite pulp favored the bleaching effect without decomposition of cellulose. The reaction rate delay of NaClO caused by addition of NH₄OSO₂NH₂ was increased by increasing the temperature or extending the bleaching time. This treatment

gave

the same quality of bleached pulp as obtained by 4-stage bleaching, i.e. Cl₂-NaOH-NaClO-ClO₂. In multi-stage bleaching of kraft pulp, NH₄OSO₂NH₂ was less effective, but suitable for semi-bleaching of kraft pulp.

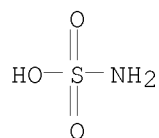
IT 7773-06-0P, Ammonium sulfamate

RL: PREP (Preparation)

(in paper pulp bleaching with chlorine and NaClO)

RN 7773-06-0 CAPLUS

CN Sulfamic acid, ammonium salt (1:1) (CA INDEX NAME)



L19 ANSWER 19 OF 19 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2011 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1962:68672 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 56:68672

ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 56:13294f-i,13295a-f

TITLE: Interpretation with respect to warning, caution, and antidote statements required to appear on labels of economic poisons

AUTHOR(S): Anon.

SOURCE: Federal Register (1962), 27, 2267-77, 9 Mar 1962

CODEN: FEREAC; ISSN: 0097-6326

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: Unavailable

AB Required label statements under the Fed. Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act are given for: acetone, 3-(2-acetylthiofurfuryl)-4-hydroxycoumarin (Fumarin), acrylonitrile, aldrin (95% hexachlorohexahydro-endo,exodimethanonaphthalene), allethrin, allyl alc., α -naphthylthiourea, NH_4 sulfamate, $(\text{SbO})\text{K}$ tartrate (tartar emetic), As compds., azobenzene, benzene, benzene hexachloride, bis(chlorophenyl)-2,2,2-trichloroethanol (Kelthane), $(\text{Bu}_3\text{Sn})_2\text{O}$ and salts, H_3BO_3 , Cd formulations, Ca cyanamide, captan, 2-carbomethoxy-1-methylvinyl di-Me phosphate (α -isomer) (Phosdrin), CS_2 , CCl_4 , chlorates, chlordan, 2-chloro-4-ethylamino-6-isopropylamino-s-triazine (Atrazine), CHCl_3 , p-chlorophenyl Ph sulfone, chloropicrin, coal tar creosote, coal tar disinfectants, Cu compds., oil of citronella, cryolite (Na fluoroaluminate), cyanide, Dalapon (2,2-dichloropropionic acid) and salts, demeton (O,O -di-Et O (and S)-2-(ethylthio)ethyl phosphorothioates, 1,2-dibromo-2,2-dichloroethyl di-Me phosphate (Dibron), di-Bu succinate, dichlone (dichloronaphthoquinone), dichlorodiphenyldichloroethane, DDT, 2,4-D, 2,4-dichlorophenyl benzenesulfonate, bis(p-chlorophenyl)methylcarbinol, dichloropropane-dichloropropane and related C3 hydrocarbons (D-D mixture), dieldrin, O,O -di-Et O-(2-isopropyl-6-methyl-4-pyrimidinyl) phosphorothioate (Diazinon), diethyldiphenyldichloroethane (Perthane), N,N-diethyltoluamide, 1,2-dihydropyridiazine-3,6-dione (maleic hydrazide), O,O -di-Me S-(p-chlorophenylthiomethyl) phosphorodithioate (methyl trithion), O,O -di-Me O-(p-nitrophenyl) thiophosphate, O,O -di-Me S-(4-oxo-1,2,3-benzotriazin-3(4H)-yl-methyl) phosphorodithioate (Guthion), dinitro-o-cresol, diphacinone (2-diphenylacetyl-1,3-indandione) and salts, diPr maleate isosafrole condensate (n-propyl isomer), di-Na ethylenebisdithiocarbamate (Nahum), diuron (dichlorophenyldimethylurea), endrin (hexachloroepoxyoctahydroendo,endo-dimethanonaphthalene), ethion ($\text{O},\text{O},\text{O}',\text{O}'$ -tetraEt S,S'-methylenebisphosphorodithioate), ferbam (ferric dimethyldithiocarbamate), fluorides, HCHO solns., EtBr, ethylene dibromide, ethylene dichloride, fenuron (phenyldimethylurea), heptachlor, hexachlorohexahydromethano-2,4,3-benzodioxothiepin oxide (thiodan), hexaethyl tetra-phosphate, HCl , hypochlorites, iso-Pr N-(3-chlorophenyl)carbamate (CIPC), iso-Pr N-phenylcarbamate (IPC), 2-isovaleryl-1,3-indandione (PMP), kerosene sprays, limesulfur solns., lindane (α -isomer of benzene hexachloride), malathion (O,O -di-Me dithiophosphate of diethyl mercaptosuccinate), maneb (Mn ethylenebisdithiocarbamate), Hg compds., metaldehyde, methoxyehlor [2,2-bis(p-methoxyphenyl)-1,1,1-trichloroethane], MeBr, MeCl, 2-methyl-4-chlorophenoxyacetic acid, CH_2Cl_2 , monuron [3-(p-chlorophenyl)-1,1-dimethylurea], 1-naphthyl N-methylcarbamate (Sevin), N-1-naphthylphthalamic acid, neburon [1-butyl-3-(3,4-dichlorophenyl)-1-methylurea], nicotine and its salts, PhNO_2 , 2-nitro-1,1-bis(p-chlorophenyl)butane or -propane or mixture (Dilan), octylbicycloheptenedicarboximide, N-octyl sulfoxide of isosafrole, o-dichlorobenzene, ovex (p-chlorophenyl p-chlorobenzenesulfonate), p-dichlorobenzene, parathion (O,O -di-Et O-(p-nitrophenyl) thiophosphate, pentachlorophenol, AcOOH , phenols, PhHgOAc , phorate [O,O -di-Et S-(ethylthiomethyl) phosphorodithioate], phosphamidon (2-chloro-2-diethylcarbamoyl-1-methylvinyl di-Me phosphate), P (white or yellow), pine oil, piperonyl butoxide, piperonyl cyclonene, 2-pivaloyl-1,3-indandione (Pival) and its salts, KCNS, pyrethrins, quaternary ammonium compds., red squill powder and exts., ronnel [O,O -di-Me O(2,4,5-trichlorophenyl) phosphorothioate], rotenone, sabadilla powder, selenites and selenates, sesamin, simazine [2-chloro-4,6-bis(ethylamino)-s-triazine], Na fluoroacetate (1080), Na isopropylxanthate, Na o-phenylphenolate, Na trichloroacetate, strychnine and its salts, S, terpene polychlorinates (chlorinated mixture of camphene, pinene, and related terpenes, containing 65-6% Cl) (Strobane), 2-(p-tertbutylphenoxy)isopropyl 2-chlorethyl sulfite (Aramite),

2,4,4',5-tetrachlorodiphenyl sulfone (Tedion), Et4P2O5S2, Et4P2O7 (TEPP), Th compds., thiram (tetramethylthiuram disulfide), thiocyanates, toxaphene (chlorinated camphene containing 67-9% Cl), trichloroacetic acid, N-trichloromethylthiophthalimide (phaltan), 2,4,5-trichlorophenoxyacetic acid (2,4,5-T), warfarin [3-(α -acetonylbenzyl)-4-hydroxycoumarin] and its salts, Zn phosphide, Zn salts, zineb (Zn ethylenebisdithiocarbamate), ziram (Zn dimethyldithiocarbamate).

IT 7773-06-0, Ammonium sulfamate
 (pesticidal, labeling requirements for)
 RN 7773-06-0 CAPLUS
 CN Sulfamic acid, ammonium salt (1:1) (CA INDEX NAME)

